FIFTY YEARS ON THE THRONE THE ENGLISH QUEEN'S JUBILEE CELE-BRATED WITH ROYAL SPLENDOR.

London's Fageant One of the Grentest of Modern Times—A Million Cheering Peo-ple Line the Queen's Houte—Tremendons Enthusinem of her Loyal Subjects—West-minster Abbey a Scene of Dazzling Beauty —Royal Personages from All Over Europe Advances Commenter Meaning Attend-Imposing Ceremontes-Honoring Victoria in New York and Other Cities.

LONDON, June 21.—The jubilee demonstration was a stupendous success. Vast multi-tudes, numbering over 1,000,000 people, have essed the greatest state pageant in English history. With perfection of order, not a single incident occurred to mar the harmony of the great demonstration. The scene presented by the long lines of affects, what with draped pavilions, endless floral vistas, innumerable gayeties of flag, banner and trophy ble aded into masses of decorations, and the he s been one of dazzling brilliancy and mar-Bous animation. .

The impression left in the minds of those who mealth, military pomp, and illustrious rank could do to create and heighten the effect of a State's show of loyalty or demonstrate the done for to-day's demonstration, and that the result surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Europe, in modern times at least.

A day of glorious sunshine, an atmosphere of rare purity for these latitudes, and a sky of the clearest blue favored the spectacle. The people who camped out all night or who had en early this morning in order to secure places on the line of march passed a pleasant time, every moment from dawn presenting some new transformation. Sunrise saw the roads converging toward the route of procession covered with crowds. By 8 o'clock the massed myriads along the route had become o comment that it was impossible to move.

The scene at Westminster Abbey was most rilliant, Every seat was filled, and every person present was a distinguished person. It d as every locality the world over had sent one or more of its representative personages to do honor to England's Queen on Britain's greatest holiday. There never probably audience so well and so brilliantly arrayed. Every man present entitled to wear a uniform ecoration had both on, new or burnished up for the occasion.

When this audience was all scated the scene presented was incomparable. When the sun shone brightly through the noble stained windows of the Abbey, its rays fell upon an un-secustomed sight, and the picture was indescribable. This audience, banked up as it was in church, was anything but sombre. For a while when all were seated there was quiet, but this was temporary, and lasted only long snough to enable the people to locate one another. Then there was the life of recognition and of gossip, and it graduated rapidly into a

This was startling to a person who entered suddenly, and recalled what place it was and who were buried there, but the stranger was soon fascinated and himself added to what had struck him as desecration. Busy and interested as were the people making this irrevernt congregation, some personages entered the Abbey strong enough to compel general attention and recognition. When the Marquis of Salisbury, the Queen's Prime Minister, entered and proceeded to the place set apart for him, he was cheered. When Mr. Gladstone was observed quietly edging

his way to a seat, he was also cheered. Such was the eagerness of those who had assured places in the audience at Westminster to be on hand, that scores of lords and ladies repaired to the edifice at unnecessarily early hours, and, as many of them admitted, without having partaken of any breakfast. It was a strange sight to see flasks and sandwiches exchanged in such a crowd, and eagerly used by numberless aristocrate unable longer to withstand hunger or thirst. The line of the procession from Buckingham

From the palace portals along Constitution Hill, Pioca-illy, Regent street, Waterloo place, Pall Mail, East ockspur street, Northumberland avenue, Thames em-unkment, Hridge street, to the Abbey.

e to the Abbey was

bankman, Bridge street, to the Abbey.

The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition, 600 boys from naval training ships were drawn up at the base of the Nelson Monument. In addition to the military, many thousands of police, both mounted and on foot, were on duty, under the command of Bir Charles Warren. The particular feature at Buckingham Palace was that the two services were equally honored, the guards lining one side of the roadway at Buckingham Palace gates, and on the other side the blue jackets were posted. The same services were also represented in a like manner at the entrance to livestminster Abbey.

PRINCES BY THE DOZEN.

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The first of the royal procession was composed of the Indian princes and a few minor German princes. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the second part of the procession left. This was composed of some fifteen carriages, the occupants being the King of Denmark, the King of Begium, the King of Saxony, the King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Greece, Prince Heorge of Greece, the Crown Princess of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. These royalites were well received by the people. These two processions helped keep the way to the Abbey open, and exercised the peat-up enthusiasm of the vast multitude slong the way awaiting impatiently to see and cheer the Queen.

Cueen viotoria appears.

Punctually at 11% A. M. the Queen, in an opea carriage, emerged from the palace gates. At sight of her thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accompanied by the music of the many military bands stationed in front of the palace.

When the palace gates were thrown open the immense througs that had waited outside many hours to see the royal cortege extended far away into the mall, beyond even seeing distance of the procession. Leading in the Journay to the Abbey were the Life Guards. Then followed the aides-de-camp and the royal equarries. After these rode the staff of the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's indices-inwaiting, and a number of State officials occupying five carriages. A body of Life Guards rode behind these carriages. The Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, Princess Victoria of Schlegwig-Holstein, Princess Margaret of Prussia, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, Princesses Victoria and Sophia of Prussia, Princesses Victoria and Sophia of Prussia, Princesses Victoria and House of Wales, the hereditary Princess of Saxe Melningen. Princess William of Prussia, the Duchess of Aibany, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, and Princess Christian occupying five carriages behind the seepend body of Life Guards. The Master of the Liors rode after the Princesses and immediatoly preceded the carriage of the Queen. The eight horses that drew her Majesty carriage were cream colored and perfect matches. The Queen rode fucing the horses and sat alona. The Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of the Cown Princes of Steady of the Cown Princes of Germany, occupied the Steady of th

The priscess who rode as escort to her carriage went as follows, three abreast:
The Grand Duke sergins of Russia, Prince Albert Vicor of Walea and Prince William of Prussia; Prince
Henry of Prussia, Prince George of Walea, and the
beredkary Grand Duke of Hesse; the heredkary Grand Duke of Hesse; the heredkary Frince
of saxe Noiningan, Prince Christian Victor of Schiese vigHeissian, and Prince Louis of Sattenberg, Prince Chrislias of Schieswig-Holstein, the Crown Prince of Gerpary, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. Two abreast—
pary of Battenberg and the Marquis of Lorne;
the Defendance of Connaight and the Prince of Vales. The
Duke of Edinburgh rode alone.

This secort, composed as it was entirely of SUBBOUNDED BY HER SONS.

This escort, composed as it was entirely of the sons, sons-in-law, and grandsons of the Queen, all trilliantly uniformed and rid-ing magnificent horses elegantly caparisoned, presented a splendid spectacle and inspired enthusiasm everywhere.

THE MIGHTY CHEERS OF THE POPULACE, All along the route as the carriage bearing the Queen came in sight the cheering started up alresh, and when she had proceeded a short distance the cheering had become a mighty toar, which seemed steadily to increase in volume, and eventually to be continuous and

mighty. The enthusiasm of the people appeared absolutely boundless. The Queen was manifestly delighted. Her face wore a constant smile; she bowed and thanked the people, and whenever on the way she recognized any person she fairly beamed with joy. Over her black costume the Queen wores white lace gown. Her bonnet was of white netting or lace, with an inwrought coronet of diamonds. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief, rode close to the Queen all along the journey both ways. The procession was closed by parties offilite Guards and Indian troops.

When the procession passed slong Piccadilly and turned down by Waterloo place into Trafaigar square the cheers of the vast crowds then in sight of the Queen and covering the pavement, stands, windows, roofs, and everything in sight capable of holding a human being, were so long, loud, and overpowering as to be absolutely exciting. The Queen was thrilled. It was while passing through this vast multitude that the extreme popularity of the arrangement of the Queen's personal escort was made most manifest. The sons, the sons-in-law, and the grandsons were all cheered by the people. Prince Frederick William, the German Crown Prince, in his white uniform, was easily recognized by the populace, and he was applauded by Englishmen as he never has yet been in his own country. His manner was modest and affable, and he captured the hearts of the crowds, and bowed again and again in acknowledgment of the warmth of his reception.

crowds, and bowed again and again in so-knowledgment of the warmth of his reception.

SOLID MILES OF PROPLE.

In Trafalgar square there was congregated a most extraordinary mass of human beings. It packed the street surface of the large square, and its overflow crowded Northumberland avenue clear to the Thames embankment, besides covering every stoop, step, post, doorway, window, roof, chimney, tree, pole, and other projection and eminence within sight of Nelson's column. The gayly decked leased windows and stands held thousands above the ordinary crowds. In the rented and lease crowded points of vantage the splendid holiday attire of the women, specially arrayed for the occasion, showed off to great advantage, and lent a pleasant effect to the scene.

The Thames embankment was jammed all the way from Charing Cross to Westminster. Here the crush was terrible and it was hore that policemen and soldiers fainted at their work of maintaining order. Looking back at the day's pageant it still passes ordinary comprehension how the military and police managed to keep a way along the embankment open for the progress of the Queen. Ambulances were busy here, more persons being crushed and disabled along this part of the route than any other. Here as everywhere the enthusiasm provoked by the Queen's presence was overwhelming.

THE ARRIVAL AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

At the central door of the Westminsfer Abbey the laddes and officers of the Queen's presence

THE ARRIVAL AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

At the central door of the Westminsfer Abbey the ladies and officers of the Queen's household awaited the arrival of the royal party. As its members descended from their carriages, the ladies and officers advanced to meet the Queen. The officiating clergy were assembled in the nave of the Abbey. When the Queen appeared at the foot of the steps, the clergymen formed a procession, headed by the minor canons and the canons residentiary. Then came the Bishon of London, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Dean of Westminister. The heraids and the members of the royal household followed, preceding the royal princes and relatives of her Majesty, who walked three abreast, the two lines nearest the Queen being composed of the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh and Prince Christian. Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Queen then came. She was immediately followed by the Master of Horse and the Mistress of the Robes, the Princesses coming in pairs in this order:

The Crown Princes of Germany and the Princes of Wales; Princess of Connaught and the Duches of Albany: Princess Louise (the Marchioness of Ledinburgh; Princess William of Prussia and the Princess of Ratenberg and Princess William of Prussia and of Wales and Princess Elizabeth of Russia; Princess Mand of Wales and Princess Victoria of Prussia; Princess House of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh and the women of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other other was the prince of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances of the bedebamber and ladies in westing and other brances o

Princes Irone of Hesse and Frincess victoria of Scnieswig-Holstein.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh and the women of the bedehamber and ladies in writing and others closed the procession, with the Captains of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard, whose corps was posted at different points in the Abbey. As the procession filed up the aisle Dr. Bridge played the march by Handel, and the royal family slowly took their seats on the dais, the Queen occupying the coronation chair, over the back of which drooped the regal robes of state, which the Queen presently assumed with the assistance of the Mistress of the Bobes.

THE DAZZLING SCENE IN THE ABBEY.

which drooped the regal robes of state, which the Queen presently assumed with the assistance of the Mistress of the Bobes.

THE DAZZLING SCENE IN THE ABBEY.

The Abbey was now a blaze of magnificence. On the right of the royal dais the Lord Chancellor, in his magnificent robes of state and flowing wig, a mass of velvet and ermine, was seated. Behind him sat five hundred peers of the realm and their peersses, attired in costumes of rich velvet and sumptuous silks. Behind these sat the Lord-Lieutenants, heavy with their robes and insignia of office, and the diplomats, whose bosoms were covered with decorations. On the left, and facing the Lord Chancellor, was the Speaker of the House of Commons, also wearing his robes of office, with the golden mace before him. Behind him were the members of the House of Commons and their wives, all richly arrayed. So, on either side of her, the Queen's eyes fell upon two brilliant masses, splendid in colors and dazzling with jewels.

The galleries were crowded with a black mass of clergymen. Down the nave the eye was greeted with a bright array of military and naval uniforms, and the dazzling Oriental costumes of the Indian Hajahs, sparkling with precious stones.

The scene was of more than regal splendor, and must have reminded the Queen of the lavish display of grandeur which signalized her coronation. Court officials who have seen both say to-day's spectacle far exceeded that of the coronation in magnificence. Among the notables who could be seen from the press gallery were Fremier Salisbury, wearing the Order of the Garter; Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Gladstone, in court uniform, with Mrs. Gladstone; James Russell Lowell, and Mr. Blaine. In the gallery overlooking the dais Queen's arrival were the blind king of Saxon, who was led to a seat in the choir near the dais, beside whom sat the Queen's arrival were the blind king of Saxon, who was led to a seat in the choir near the dais of Saxon, who was led to a seat of the prever be hold of Cannon salutes, and pealing of belies, all mig

THE QUEEN RISSES HER CHILDREN.

cessation of the strains the ceremony ended.

THE QUEEN RISES HEB CHILDREN.

The Queen, rising from the coronation chair, signalled to the helf apparent to approach her. The Prince of Wales immediately stepped to her Majesty's side, and, making a low obeisance, kissed her hands. The Queen kissed her son on the cheek before permitting him to depart.

The Crown Prince of Germany next approached and kissed her Majesty's hand, an example which was followed by every other prince on the dais. In each case her Majesty roturned the salute with a motherly kiss on the cheek or forehead. The princesses on the left of the Queen, headed by the Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess of Wales, then went through a similar ceremony. The salutation of the first-named lady was remarkable for its warmth and heartiness, and the more remarkable in the fact that just as her Royal Highness was about to retire her Majesty called her back and kissed her a second time. Then her Majesty intimated to the Lord Chamberlain that she was ready, and the return journey was commenced, the organist playing the March of the Priests in "Athalie" as the procession, in the same order as at the commencement of the proceedings, left the sacred edifice. The ceremony throughout was most solemn and impressive, and was followed with the closest attention by the Queen and those who sat around her on the dais. The Indian princes, too, all of whom were furnished with books, appeared to regard the service as one demanding strict attention.

The Queen left the Abbey leaning on the arm of the Lord Chamberlain. The procession, which came by the Thames embarkment, returned via Whitehali, passing the War, Admiralty, and other State departments, which were decorated with flags and festoons all along their fronts. The return was made amid a prolonged and unbroken succession of popular acclamations.

bowing to the right and left. The procession reached Buckingham Palace shortly after 3 o'clock, and five minutes later her Majesty passed into the palace amid the most tumultuous cheering, with her escort of Generals on either side. The Marquis and Marchioness of Balisbury, who had hurried to the palace by a shorter way from the Abbey, were present to receive her.

The Queen bore her journey well, and was seen soon after returning laughing and smiling at the royal children, who were upon the main balcony of the palace, and kissing her hands to them.

Other Americans present at the service in the Abbey were United States Minister Lawton, Senators McPherson and Hale, Congressman Perry Belimont, ex-Gov, English of Connecticut, Mr. Gilfilian of Minnesota, and Prof. Parker of Dartmouth College.

The Queen's dress was not striking. Across her breast she wore the broad blue ribbon of the Garter. The only other decoration she wore was that of the Order of Coburg-Goths.

The most conspicuous figure in the procession was the German Crown Prince, whose magnificent physique, set off by a snow-white uniform, shone conspicuously among the princely throng. The Prince of Wales, who were the familiar red uniform, seemed insignificant in comparison. The Grand Duke Sergius of Bussla, who wore a curious but pientersque cape, was, after the German Crown Prince, much the most striking figure.

DBESSES OF THE PRINCESSES.

Upon the dais the princesses wore light-colored drosses, except the Duchess of Albany, who was attired in black. The Crown Princess of Germany wore a robe the front of which was of silver and gold embroidery of Turkish design, wrought with real silver and gold thread. The train was of pale French-gray corded silk. The front was gracefully tied with loops and long ends of dark clive-green velvet. The bodies, made high to the throat, was of silk, with a vest of the embroidery, bordered narrowly with clive-green velvet. She wore a bonnet of the same embroidery as on the front of the dress, trimmed with gray tulie and clive velvet ribbon.

A reception and banquet were given at the DRESSES OF THE PRINCESSES.

velvet ribbon.

A reception and banquet were given at the palace to-night, the guests being limited to members of royal families and diplomats. Mr. Pheips was present.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAT.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The police reports show that fifty persons were admitted to Charing Cross Hospital during the day. The majority of them had fainted in consequence of the great crush. One man was killed by a horse. Several patients were also admitted to Westminster Hospital who were suffering from prostration caused by the heat, crowding, and excitement.

Mr. Phelpe drove to Westminster Abbey in a landau. His black coat was in conspicuous contrast with the brilliant uniforms of his brother diplomats.

The horse ridden by the Marquis of Lorne was restive while the procession was moving along and threw the Marquis. He managed to alight unhurt. The Queen stopped her carriage and asked the Marquis if he was injured. He assured her he was not, walked alongette the carriage a short distance, and then mounted another horse, and continued his journey by a shorter route to the Abbey, having fallen behind and relinquished his place as one of the royal essort to the Queen's carriage.

At 10 P. M. beacon fires were lighted sim-

as one of the royal escott to the Queen's carriage,
At 10 P. M. beacon fires were lighted simultaneously on all the principal peaks from Cornwall to the remotest part of Caithness, forming a connected chain of signals over the whole country.

In all the European capitals there was great rejoicing over the Queen's jublice day.

During the passage of the procession in this city to-day a child was killed.

The jublice illuminations to-night were splendid, and were viewed by immense crowds.

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THE DAT IN IRELAND.

DUBLIE, June 21.—A fight occurred in Cork
to-day between the Loyalists and Nationalists
during the military review held in honor of the
Queen's jubilee. The Nationalists paraded
past the reviewing ground, carrying black
flags. This angered the Loyalists, and they
attacked the Home Rulers. During the fight
that ensued shots were fired from both sides,
but no one was injured. In several towns in
Ireland the Nationalists to-day holsted black
flags. In each instance the police tore them
down.

THE CELEBRATION HERE

Jublico Exercises at the Big Opera House

There was no throng of Americans in front of the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday morning to witness the secular jubilee services in honor of Queen Victoria, as there was at Trinity Church on Sunday at the religious exercises. One reason for it was that the socie-ties of British-born citizens and their descendants directed the distribution of the tickets. There were 4,000 people present, and that is just about the capacity of the Metropolitan Opera House. Suspended high over the footlights of the stage was a painting of the royal arms of Great Britain, while underneath appeared in large letters the words "Great red British merchant service flags, with the cross of St. George and the cross of St. Andrew. while on each side of the arms was draped a large American flag. Three United States the side of the proscenium arch, which was flanked right and left by a British royal standard and a national standard.

The stage was extended over the orchestra seats to make room for the speakers, the musi-cians, and the singers. There was an orchestra of sixty musicians under the direction of Frank Damrosch, and a chorus of 200 voices from the

Damrosch, and a chorus of 200 voices from the Oratorio and other singing societies. On the stage were also Mayor Hewitt, ex-Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn, James R. Cuming, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: H. W. O. Edye, President of the St. George's Society. Mr. Erastus Wiman and members of the St. George's Society. Of the Sons of St. George, and of the St. Andrew's Society. The Hon. Sackville West. British Minister to the United States. and family occupied a box, and Consul-General W. Lane Booker another.

First the chorus and orchestra gave Handel's Coronation Anthem, and were applauded, and then the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa prayed. The prayers for the Queen were the same as at the service in Trimity Church on Sunday last.

Mr. Erastus Wiman. President of the Canadian Club and Chairman of the meeting, made a ten-minute address.

At the close of Mr. Wiman's address, which was warmly applauded, Waguer's Kaisermarsoh was given by the chorus and orchestra, after which ex-Mayor Low spoke.

There were ories of Hewitt! from all parts of the house. Mayor Hewitt said:

Lanus and General Revent Power as the Mayor of New York. I am here as an American citizen whose blood is thicker than water. [Applause.] In the hour of our trial, when the fing under whose Proud folds! I was born was trailing in the dust, and I. an humble citisen, went to the moture land on matters of urgent moment, I learned on the best authority that we owed to the Queen of Engiand the non-intervention-policy which characterized all the great powers of the world in the struggle for life and tested which we were waring. [Appleaded of the best authority that we owed to the Queen of Engiand the non-intervention-policy which characterized all the great powers of the world in the struggle for life and tested which we were waring. [Appleaded of the best authority that we owed to the care of Engiand the non-intervention-policy which chairs destruction to see antityment in many parts of the world speaking words of truth and freedom and I can't see w

the Queen:
To her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of
Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India:
May it please your Majesty, we, the British, Irish,
Canadian, and other residents of New York, offer you
our leving and respectful congratulations upon the happy
occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of your accession to

our leving and respectful congratulations upon the happy occasion of the fitieth anniversary of your accession to the throne.

Wheresever scattered over the world, the hearts of your people are loyal and devoted to you; and to us domkiled without the empire, it affords inestimable satisfaction to know that the educated and the good of all nations are in smison with is in admiration of your glorious reign and respect for your illustrious person, lensest the signs of the world's greatest republic, we, turn with pride to your long and unprecedented reign as that of a sovereign without repreach and a Government no less constitutional no less popular, than that of the country in which we live.

Your exalted personal qualities, your dignity and simplicity of life, your commiseration for suffering, your benevolence to all, your unswerving fidelity to the national Constitution and affectionate regard for the liberties and welfare of your people, must over stand as the highest example for those who may be called upon to rule.

We devently pray for every bleasing upon your Males to rule.

We devoutly pray for every blessing upon your Majes-ty, and that the remainder of your reign and life may be as giorious to yourself and presperous to your subjects as the half century which we new celebrate.

Then Mr. James R. Cuming, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, spoke for two minutes: He said: minutes; He said:

It gives me great pleasure to second this address, and
all the more pleasure because I am an Irishman, and
through and through of that particular variety known
as the Home Roler lappiause; and because I live in the
curtain faith that ere long her Majesty will recall to her
service her most loyal subject, William Evart Gladstona,
as her Frime Minister lappiause, and cries of "No! No!"
from a few, and that before many years are pass she
will open one of her Parliaments—and may she have
many of them—in College Green, Dublia. (Faint ap-

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith then read an ode to the Queen by Bobert C. Winthrop of Boston, and finally there was a jubilee overture by Weber, ending with "God Save the Queen," in which the audience joined heartly. The words of the song were on the programmes. The venerable Archdescon Kirkby of Rye pronounced the benediction.

of Hye pronounced the benediction.

JUBILEE GAMES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Hosts of loyal admirers of the Queen who went down to Staten Island yesterday afternoon were somewhat surprised to observe that they were not sailing under English colors. Only one flag floated over the ferryboats. It was a red-bordered burgee inscribed with the letters S. I. R. T., which is not an unorthographical abbreviation of "certainly," but stands for Staten Island Rapid Transit. This unpretentious burgee is said to be also the private signal of Mr. Erastus Wiman. King of the Isle, who looked as big a personage as the Queen herself, and helped fifteen thousand people to enjoy themselves and perspire.

There were lots of British flags at Erastina, to make up for the disappolutment of not seeing them on the ferryboats, and a flag-encompassed band, perched in a tall stand among the trees, played Brifish tunes until the loyal English folks felt like the island ought to be included among the original British ones. The games were many, and the contestants were of all nationalities. The prizes were gold medals and money, and athletes with Celtic names took about half of them.

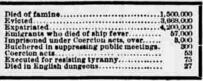
After the sports were flown to begin at 8:30, and, with true British promptitude, did begin at all little after 10. A good many people got tired of waiting and left.

The principal set piece was a large one showing portraits of the Queen in 1837 and in 1837, drawn very finely in various colors of fire. Another piece combined American and British flags, with the motto. "May Peace and Prosperity Ever Attend Them." "Briton's Sons Tender Their Loyal Congratulations," were the words that blazed from the other large piece of the evening.

Before the fireworks there was a beautiful illumination of the bay. JUBILEE GAMES ON STATEN ISLAND.

THE JUBILEE'S SHADOW.

Mass for the Irish who Died Under Victerla's Rule-A Memorial Meeting. Irish men and women filled every seat in the big Cooper Union Hall last night, and a street. Black drapings covered the railing in front of the stage, and on the wall back of the render's deak was this black-bordered record:



The meeting was under the direction of the Clan-na-Gael, and was called on the tickets a "Memorial demonstration to commemorate the dead of the Irish race who have perished on the scaffold and in the dungeon, and by famine and eviction during the fifty years of Victoria's misrule." Capt. Edward O'Mara Condon, who spent a number of years in an English prison, was the Chairman, and the speech that he made was cheered. He said in substance:

Some of those among us are celebrating what they choose to call a jubilee They are celebrating the victory of might over the weak, the helpiesa and the inneent. This morning the Church in her own celebrated way, commemorated the decease of many Irish victims to England's tyranny. It is now our place to protest against the celebration in this country of the very power against whose despotem this country fought for freedom.

Mr. Bulkley recited "Memories of the Dead," a poem telling of the revolution of '98. A parody on the ode to Victoria read at the Metropolitan Opera House was read by Arthur M. Forrester. The Hon. David Healy of Albany

Said:

When I see the hypocricy and brutality rampant in England I could almost laugh to see the remnants of this modern Rabylon blown skyward. [Cheers and cries of "Three cheers for the Irish World," and "Rossa," Dynamite." No, I should very much regret to see the liberty lowing Irish people, who are striving to rescue their beloved Irishand from the degradation into which has been forced, stooping to use the brutal blood work which has characterized their oppressors.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Wallace and John W. Goff. Mr. Goff said that "they were not warring against women." His remarks were not understood at first, and considerable dissent was manifested. The Rev. Dr. McCarthy arose from his seat in the audience and shouted:

thy arose from his seat in the audience and shouted:

"She's Ireland's tyrant. We were not speaking against the woman, but against the greatest tyrant in the world."

Then some one else in the audience cried:
"You ought to have a red coat on."

Chairman Condon had to beg the audience to give the speaker a chance to explain. Very soon the misunderstanding was made clear, and the speaker settled down to earnest work in showing why the Queen's jubilee was a day of mourning to Irishmen all over the world, He denounced the action of the President of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick in seconding the address to the Queen at the Metropolitan Opera House, and characterized Erastus Wiman as a smart showman who was trying to attract attention to his resort on Staten Island. Resolutions denouncing Victoria's rule were then passed.

MASS FOR THE IRISH DEAD.

then passed.

Mass for the Holy Innocents was twothirds filled at 10 o'clock yesterday, when
Father Larkin, the pastor, celebrated the
solemn requiem mass "for the repose of the
souls of the million and a half persons who
have perished in her kingdom from hunger and
eviction during the fifty rears of Queen Victoria's reign. Only two blocks away, in the
Metropolitan Opera House, the celebration of
the Queen's jubilee was going on. Father Larkin was assisted by Fathers Doberty and Kenny
in conducting the services. In the centre of
the middle aisle near the chancel rail stood a
catafalque draped in black to represent the
million and a half Irish people who had perished. O'Donovan Rossa occupied a prominent seat near the catafalque. At the close of
the services Father Larkin made an address
of half an hour's length, reciting the wrongs
of Ireland under English rule. To establish that a million and a half of
people had perished during Victoria's reign from the enforcement of unjust laws, he read a lengthy extract from
the book. The Irish in America. by James
Francis Maguire, M. P., and he closed by exhorting his hearers to heap coals of fire upon
the oppressors of their race by praying for
them that they have a change of heart and that
their great crime be forgiven.

Father, Larkin received a number of threattening letters warning him not to conduct the
services he had announced, and there was a
good deal of direct influence valuey brought to
bear upon him to the same end.

FLAGS ON THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Hewitt Tells Why he Honors Vic-toria and Why he Ordered them Raised. The national flags and the municipal flag floated from the flagstaffs on the top of the City Hall yesterday. There was some dissatistaction expressed among sympathizers with the cause of Ireland that the city flags should

islaction expressed among sympathizers with the cause of Ireland that the city flags should float and that Mayor Hewitt should be present at the commemoration services. Mayor Hewitt was asked by a Sun reporter whether any complaints had reached his ears on the subject, and he said:

"I have heard none. I ordered that the flags be raised in honor of a Queen who has reigned over her people for fifty years, and a Queen who was our friend in the trying times of our civil war. It is within my personal knowledge that she was asked to join with the French Government in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that she refused to do so. I know this, because I personally carried the message from Minister Dayton to Minister Adams. Remembering the gratitude that I felt for her course at that time, I think it not improper to honor this namiversary by raising our own flags over the City Hall. You will obsorve that there are no flags but our own raised. That is my order, and I have issued orders that while I am Mayor no flags but our national and municipal flags shall be raised over the City Hall. I will take the entire responsibility of raising the flags on this occasion."

The New York and Scabright steamboats will begin running to-merrow (Thursday), leaving Scabright at 7.30 A. M. and 1 F. M., and New York at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 60 cents; excursion. \$1. Passengers on these boats will be designted with the sail up the Shrewsburg Rivar.—440.

RUINED BY ITS OFFICERS. A BIG CINCINNATI BANK IN THE HANDS

OF A RECEIVER.

Three of its Officials Use the Bank's Money to Carry on the Chicago Wheat Beni-They are Arrested-The Bank \$1,800,000 Short CINCINNATI, June 21 .- It was a clap of thunder out of a clear sky to most people in Cincinnati to hear of the closing of the Fidelity National Bank this morning. So carefully had its officers concealed the fact that they were mixed up with the Chicago wheat deal that they allayed all the suspicion that hung over them at the outset. By artifice and prevarication they managed to spread abroad the belief that the Fidelity National Bank had nothing whatever to do with the deal. Other banks, however, took the precaution to proteet themselves against accidents. This prudence saved them for awhile. They were dumb as oysters to all inquiries. They took care to get all checks and drafts on the Fidelity Bank cashed directly without going

through the Clearing House.

Banking hours had closed yesterday hours before the rumor of the presence of a bank examiner from Washington got abroad, and it was 10 o'clock last night before the fact was known that Bank Examiner Powell had ordered the bank closed to-day unless the directors reorganized this morning, leaving out the offending officers. Then it became known that the Vice-President, the cashier, and assistant cashier were implicated in speculating. All these officers were well known and highly esteemed citizens, who had been successful in business here for years, and who enjoyed the confidence of the community. Ammi Baidwin, the cashier, especially, was widely and favorably known, and so was Ben E. Hopkins, assistant cashier. E. L. Harper, the Vice-President, was a young man who had suddenly spring from poverty to great wealth. The bank was the result of a secession from the Third National, in which Ammi Baidwin and Ben E. Hopkins were officials. It grew suddenly in popularity on account of the personal popularity of its officers. Vice-President Harper told his friends that his losses in the Chicago market were \$2,000.000. In the celebrated Handy wheat deal in Chicago he cleared \$700.000. The President of the Fidelity is Briggs Swift, but he has been a mere figurenead, Mr. Harper being the rulling spirit.

At the meeting of directors this morning Mr. came known that the Vice-President, the

000. In the celebrated Handy wheat deal in Chicago be cleared \$700.000. The President of the Fidelity is Briggs Swift, but he has been a mere figurehead, Mr. Harper being the ruling spirit.

At the meeting of directors this morning Mr. Powell, the Bank Examiner, announced that, owing to impairment of the bank's resources, the Government would take charge of it and would appoint a receiver to wind up the business. It is said that the alternative was given of continuing in business by a reorganization, which would leave out Harper, Baldwin, and Hopkins, but the directors were unable to agree upon such a plan, or were unwilling to take the risk of a run following the interference of the Government. The outcome was the appointment of John R. Decamp, Vice-President of the Metropolitan National Bank, receiver.

Vice-President Harper, who has borne a heavy strain for the past week, was much distressed to-day, called himself a ruined man, and was in a high state of excitement. A conservative director says it is his opinion that the depositors will get their money in full. Harper, who is also senfor member of the iron firm of E. L. Harper & Co., has made an individual assignment to Eugene Zimmerman. The firm of E. L. Harper & Co., also assigned to Zimmerman. These failures are the immediate result of the closing of the Fidelity Bank. Ten days ago Mr. Harper say and of the condition of his firm that it was worth over \$2,000.000, most of it being his own property. He had then \$500.000 stock in the Fidelity National Bank and owned eight per cent. of the stock of the Fidelity Safe and Deposit Company, besides owning a controlling interest in Swifts iron and Steel Works and the Riverside Rolling Mill: Later Harper made an assignment of his folling mill in Newport, Ry, to his superintendent, Adam Wagner. In none of the assignments have there been any preferences of creditors. The estimate of liabilities in all the interests of E. L. Harper is approaching \$2,000,000. Mr. Harper feels that he is a ruined man. He closed business

charges of an anonymous circular denying the charged them with tampering with speculation in wheat. The officers said: We are doing a larger business than ever, and our de posits have reached this day the highest point in our history.

history.

After saying that it allowed 2% per cent interest on daily balances calculated monthly, and made no charge for exchange, they said: After saying that it allowed 2% per cent. interest on daily balances calculated monthly, and made no charge for exchange, they said:

We have the largest capital, the largest surplus, and the largest deposits of any national bank in Oxfo.

The Bank Examiner did not base his action on a depletion of funds, but upon a violation of the national banking law. This was shown by the significant action taken at 4 o'clock this atternoon, when, under affidavits sworn to by Bank Examiner Powell. Deputy Marshal Rohner arrested Vice-President Harper, Cashier Baldwin, and Assistant Cashier Hopkins. They were taken before a United States Commissioner and charged with having on or about June 13 unlawfully issued "certain drafts or certificates of deposit for large sums of money, to wit, \$300.000, with intent to defraud the said association." The penalty prescribed is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than ten. This bold action by the Government authorities is regarded as having been taken after the discovery of evidence sufficient to justify it, and finds very general commendation, although it appears to mean hopeless ruin to three hitherto honored business men.

There is no doubt that the transactions' referred to relate to the recent wheat deal in Chicago. J. W. Wilshire, who is a large stockholder in this bank, and who was concerned in the Chicago wheat deal, has transferred to E. I., Harper a large number of pieces of real estate on Walnut Hills and Mount Auburn. These Mr. Harper to-day transferred to the Fidelity National Bank. The deeds to Mr. Harper were made on Sept. 16 last, but were not recorded.

It is understood that the affidavits upon which the arrests were made do not cover all the transactions of that kind, and that further charges will be made as the examination proceeds.

The Fidelity National Bank has had almost phenominal success. It was formed out of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, its stock rising almost at once to 150. Its last statement, May 13, 1887, showed, loan

agement. Hence the city papers refrained from speaking of the impending troubles this morning.

While the three accused officers are popular men, especially Massrs, Harper and Hopkins, there is no limit to the condemnation of the use of bank funds or credit in speculative ventures. To-night as the situation is discussed the feeling grows stronger that worse revelations remain to be made. The talk among bankers as to the effect on other banks is all of a cheerful tone. None of them expect any trouble. They say this result has been expected and they are prepared for it.

The three arrested officials were released on bail. The Bank Examiner says the case is as bad as that of Fish & Ward. The bank is said to be short \$1.300.000 in cash besides paper the officers have hypothecated. They took about everything except the building.
Chicaco, June 21.—The news of the closing of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnatic created no excitement here. The prevailing opinion among local bankers is that the closing will not affect Chicago banks in any way. The American Exchange Bank and the Bank of Montreal are said to be the only banks here that have any of their drafts, and it is asserted that they are fully protected.

There was an uproar among the wheat men

There was an uproar among the wheat men on the Produce Exchange when it was telegraphed that the Fidelity Bank had gone down, and that the banks in Chicago were selling the wheat left on their hands by the disabled men of the great clique. The big "shorts" in Chicago telegraphed to their New York correspondents to jump in and sell all the June wheat they could stating that they had ironclad guarantees from the railroads to the effect that fast trains from the Queen City to New York would be here on time to make deliveries on all June contracts. The Produce Exchange men in obeying orders carried the defeat of the clique into a rout. Mr. Edwin Cottrell and Mr. N. G. Miller, who all along have been mentioned as the New York representatives of the clique, assisted the

smash by free sales both for long and short account, and Mr. C. D. Freeman who had been hurried off to Chicago by Henry Clews & Co., and had sold wheat right and left, bought it in and started it on its way to New York to be in time for June delivery. The last vestige of the clique that at one time counted its profits by the millions was battered to flinders, and June, that closed on Monday afternoon at 95 %c., sunk yesterday to 87c. The transactions for the session ran up to 18,000,000 bushels, and, although there was a recovery at the close to 88c, for June, the bears fell over each other in their congratulations over their success. It was stated that 200,000 bushels were bought in for a lame bull, but it was done so quietly that it escaped comment. At the decline the exporters stepped in and took 700,000 bushels, the largest purchases made by them in a day in many months. The July option broke from 85%c, at the close on Monday to 83%c, with a slight recovery at the close.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINS IN COLLISION.

The Congressional Express Train From Washington Buns Into a Passenger Car. HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., June 21 .- The Congressional express on the Philadelphia, Wil-mington and Baltimore Railroad ran into train No. 41, south bound, at the station here at 6 o'clock to-night. One man was killed and several persons were seriously injured. The south-bound train had just crossed the long single-track bridge over the Susquehanna River, and was crossing the switch to the side track when the Congressional train, at full speed, struck the rear of the train, overturning three cars.

Alexander Gantrom of Washington was instantly killed, scalded by steam from the engine. Among the wounded were T. A. Bland of Washington, head scalded; A. Price, New York, head and arm cut; R. N. Baker, Bal-

square was nearly filled. The police kept arriving until over 100 were on the ground. Orders were given to keep the walks and entrance clear.

Carriages soon began to arrive, and each gentleman was obliged to show his ticket to the sentries before he could gain admission. By 8 o'clock Dock square and the approach to Faneuil Hall had become densely packed with people, and the other streets leading into Faneuil Hall square also contained large crowds. Then orders were given to drive the crowd back and rope off the streets. This was done, but not until some vigorous clubbing had been done.

In the rush in Dock square a policeman's horse stumbled and knocked down a lad, who is reported to have died from his injuries. The ropes were stretched at last, and no one was allowed to enter Faneuil Hall square unless provided with a ticket to the banquet.

One or two speakers harangued the crowd in Dock square. Some one suggested that the hall be burned, but this sentiment did not meet with much favor. Aside from the shouting and confusion incident to every large crowd, there was no disturbance. As late arrivals at the banquet forced their way through the dense throng, escorted by police, they were loudly hissed, but no violence was attempted.

at the British Legation. The beautiful house was decorated with flowers and the colors of Great Britain and the United States.

The drawing rooms and dinling room were fragrant with flowers. The British Ministers at the side of the table, having the Secretary of the Treasury on his right, and the Secretary of the Navy on his left. The Secretary of State sat opposite, with the Haytian Minister on his right, and Admiral Porter on his left. Of the Diplomatic Corps there were the Ministers from Portugal, Hawaii, Mexico, Italy, Argentine Republic, Sweden, France, Brazil, Germany, Denmark, Japan, and Chill, the Charge d'Affaires from China and Peru, Mr. Helyar, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lehmann, and Mr. Spring Rice, four Secretaries of the British Legation; Judge Bancroft Davis, and Mr. Calderon Carlisle. Many of the diplomatic corps are out of Washington at this time, and the British Minister's family are abroad. Consequently the Queen's jublice anniversary was celebrated by a gentlemen's dinner party. at the British Legation. The beautiful house

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

He Congratulates Victoria in Behalf of the American People.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is the President's letter presenting his jubilee congratulations to Queen Victoria:

Grover Cieveland, President of the United States of America, to Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.
GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the fiftleth annivercere felicitations upon the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain. I but utter the general voice of my fellow countrymen in wishing for your people the prolongation of a relign so marked with advance in popular weil belief, by increasing the prolongation of a relign so marked with advance in popular weil belief, by increasing the first process of the properties and not adulation to tacknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing the prosperous and well-ordered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions.

May your life be prolonged, and peace, honor, and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your emire under just and equal laws, and your Government be strong in the affections of all who live under it.

And I pray God to have your Majesty in His holy keeping.

Done at Washington, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1887. By the President:

Guoven Cleveland.

Billiandist Schaeffer in Town.

Billiardist Jacob Schaefer arrived in this city

Billiardist Jacob Schaefer arrived in this city from St. Louis by the fast express from Pittsburgh yesterday, and is stopping at the St. James. Schaefer at once made for Billy Sexton's. He said last last night that he will leave for Europe in company with his backer. Mr. Dick Roche, on the French steamer Gascon on July 2 unless he succeeds in getting on a match here. "I am going over to get a match with Vignaux, any game he likea." he added "and for as much money as he can raise. If I get on a match with him I shall probably be abroad two months, if not I shall be back in about a fortnight. I am also open to play any man in America cushion caroms. Maurice Daily preferred. for from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side."

Six Nonogenarian Slaters. HARRISBURG. June 21.—Mrs. Mary Gehris, who died at Boyertown last week, aged 91 years, was the last of a family noted for its longwity. Her sister Retsey was 94: Sate, another sister, was 93; Hannah died at 97, Sarah at 88, Susannah at 82, and Nancy at 93,

Refused to Indict Mrs. Barber, ANGELICA, N. Y., June 21.—The Grand Jury has refused to indict Mrs. Lucy Sweet Barber, whom the Federal authorities declined to prosecute for voting here, and has dismissed the complaint. The State Committee of the Woman's Suffrage party interfered for her.

Prices on Texas Outlaws,

AUSTIN. Tex., June 21.—Gov. Ross issued a proclamation to day affixing a standing reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of each train robber after this date. SSM for each person who may take part with a mub in the crime of murder, and \$250 for each person convicted of compliacy to robje train or commit murder.

Big Boom on Pearline.

any professionalibase bail player, buy Old Judge Cigar-

CAPT. JACK HUSSEY IS DEAD

THE LIFE SAVER'S FRIENDS THOUGHT

HE WAS GETTING ON FINELY. Policeman Habn, who shot him, was Ex-

pected Results of a Bullet Wound. Capt. Jack Hussey died at 8:14 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Gouverneur Hospital, of peritonitis, following the wound made by Policeman Hahn's bullet on the night of June 2. The news was a surprise and shock to the

veteran life saver's friends, who had come to believe that his recovery was only suspended policeman in his cell in the Essex Market prison was expecting daily a certificate that the wounded man was wanted to get out on

The burly, big-CAPT. JACK BUSSEY. hearted, deep-voiced. patient seemed to be steadily improving. The wound appeared to be healing kindly and the inflammation to be successfully kept down about it. Capt. Jack displayed his well-known characteristics in hospital life. The flowers and fruits sent him by all sorts of people were shared with his fellow patients. He was cheerful about his own case and very charitable in his expressions about his assailant. Only a

stantly killed, scalded by steam from the engine. Among the wounded were T. A. Blast indoor the work to work the wounded were T. A. Blast indoors, left leg broken: the Rev. J. P. Pinkham, Minneapolis, Minn., shoulder biade broken and arm fractured; J. M. Whorton, Baitlimore, skull fractured; J. M. Grand, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled; A. L. Wood, Camdon, seriously hurt about the scalled to the scalled the Rev. Hobart Smith, Baitmore, leg and the scalled the Rev. Hobart Smith, Baitmore, leg and the scalled the scal

in 1853. The passengers were being got into small boats when she fell overboard. He jumped in and got her out. That was the style of all his rescues. He always went in after them. If he could reach a person to help him out he did not call that a rescue. His record of lives saved is variously given between 38 and 41. He has medals for most all of them. Jack could not read, but the inscriptions on the medals, when read to him, enabled him to remember the circumstances. He used to say:

"I have the names of only a few I have fished out. Few of them even thanked me, and I would have more money to-day if I'd never spoiled my clothes jumping in after them. But I don't regret it, though it has not made merich. When I see a man in the water I don't think. If I did, maybe I would not jump. When I do a good action I feel good, and I feel good before I jump in the water at getting a chance to do it."

A Hard Fight Between McCoy and Kelleher Ends in a Draw. Boston, June 21 .- A bloody fight of eight

rattling rounds took place at a South End club room to-night between Pete McCoy, the Bridgeport middle weight, and Denny Kelleher of Bos-ton. They fought for a purse of \$500, with two-cunce gloves, and nothing but the call of time prevented McCoy from being completely knocked out twice. He was seconded by the "Marine" and George Godfrey, the colored pugilist, while Kelleher was looked after by his

brother and Dan Gill. The first round was a quiet one, with honors even, but in the second they warmed up and did some hard fighting. Kelleher landed his right on McCoy's iaw, and knocked him flat on the floor. The blow was a terrillo one, and nearly used McCoy up. He was barely able to rise before the ten seconds were up, and just as he struggled to his feet the call of time came to his help. He was able to come to the scratch in fair condition for the next round, and during the third, fourth, and fifth rounds the fighting was 'hot and furious. McCoy showed up better than he was expected to after his knock down in the second. Both men came up strong for the sixth and fought at short range, until Kelleher smashed McCoy squarely in the face with his left, and the Bridgeport man went to the floor for the second time. He finally managed to get on to his feet, and again the call of time gave him opportunity to get his wind.

Good care strengthened him, and the seventh was remarkably tame. The eighth was just the opposite. Both men fought desperately, but McCoy had made a great rally, and was the fresher. Atthe finish both men were groggy. Kelleher was bleeding freely, but McCoy showed no blood. The flight was declared a draw. The first round was a quiet one, with honors

Hanged Himself in his Cell. John F. Harnill, aged 64 years, of 296 First avenus, was locked up in the East Twenty second street police station last night for being drunk, ile hanged himself with a leather strap to the faucet in his cell.

The Weather Yesterday.

Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 8 A. M., 70°: 8 A. M., 70°: 9 A. M., 78°: 12 M., 83°; 31d P. M., 86°; 8 P. M., 78°: 12 midaight, 74°. Average, 77½°. Average June 21, 1886, 70½°.

Signal Office Prediction. Local rains, southeasterly winds, becoming

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Bandit, Chinic & Co., hardware merchants of Quebed The President has approved the new Postal Conven-tion between the United States and Mexico.

The new Pinkham block at Lincoln, Me., and the Man-tion House were burned on Monday night. Loss, \$16,000. Charles F. Durston of Auburn has been appointed Warden of Auburn State prison, vice John Lanchart, re moved.

The Postmuster-General has appointed these fourth-class Postmusters: Joseph A. McMilian, East Galway, M. Fred. I. Baker, Fort Ann. N. Y.; Stephen Crocker, Stafford, M. Y.

Three consequences of using popular Somodont: Vigorous white teeth; healthy reseate gums; fragram breath